MOORISH PRETENDER, BU HAMARA, PROBABLY KILLED IN BATTLE.

Sultan's Forces Rush His Camp and Practically Annihilate His Army, Retrieving December Disaster.

AMERICANS HONORED ABROAD

THREE SOVEREIGNS AND THE POPE WELCOME WESTERN VISITORS.

Better Tone on the Berlin Bourse, but Trade Is Quiet in London, with No Sign of Public Interest.

HENRY PHIPPS'S GIFT TO INDIA

SUM OF \$100,000 FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COUNTRY AT LARGE.

Russian Press Analysis of the New Russian Tariff-Saxony's Princess Intends Coming to America.

TANGIER, Feb. 1 .- The Sultan's troops have utterly routed the forces of the Moorish pretender and captured Bu Hamara

A special courier, who arrived to-day, after making a record journey from Fez, brought this news. He reports that at daybreak last Thursday the army of the Sultan, commanded by the war minister, El Menchhi, attacked the pretender's position and inflicted a complete defeat on his following, at the same time capturing Bu

Another runner who has arrived here from Fez confirms the news of the defeat of the rebels, but says that the report of the capture of the pretender is incorrect. He adds that it is uncertain whether Bu Hamara's body was among the great number slain. The Sultan's victory was absolute, almost the entire following of the pretender being either slain or captured. His camp, provisions and ammunition were taken and the artillery, which was lost by the Suitan's army in the battle of Dec. 23, was recaptured. Even if Bu Hamara escaped it is hopeless for him to seek to retrieve his defeat, as his claim that he is a saint is exploded. The details regarding the battle are meager, but it is known the pretender's camp was surprised and rushed at dawn. There is great rejoicing here over the

Sultan's victory. Victory Due to Bribery.

LONDON, Feb. 2 .- A dispatch from Tangier to the Morning Leader mentions a circumstantial report current in that city that Bu Hamara was brought to Fez in a cage exposed to public derision. The dispatch adds that it is impossible to ascertain the truth and attributes the Sultan's victory more to his bribery of the tribes than to ilitary tactics. The bribed rebels suddenly abandoned the pretender's standard.

EUROPEAN FINANCES.

Better Tone in Berlin-London Specu-

lation Is Very Dull.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.-The upward movement on the Stock Exchange gained in strength and volume during the past week, almost all the departments scoring rises. The private public has evidently begun buying again in some departments. The principal causes for the rising tendency are the abundance of money, the large government loan operations to be carried through in the near future and in a lesser degree the improved tone of the iron market, which last veek made further progress. The announcement of the transformation of the rupp works into a joint stock company scarcely affected the market, since all the shares will remain in the possession of Bertha Krupp. The shares will not be listed on the Bourse and it is even expected the transformation will be carried through without the intermediation of any bank. Nevertheless Dresdener bank stock rose nrm, other bank stocks rose strongly on prospects of large earnings through the forthcoming loans, and Disconto Geschelischaft advanced through prospects of a settlement of the Venezuelan claims, in

which the bank is heavily interested. LONDON, Feb. 1.-Business on the Stock Exchange last week was confined to prosional dealings, the public continuing to now lack of confidence. Americans were listless, though continuing to display firmness. A spurt in Canadians relieved the onotony, Grank Trunks and Canadian Pacifics advancing sharply. The proposed con-ference of the United States, Mexico and China regarding the silver question had a good effect on the price of that metal. and also on the market for Mexican railways. Some evidence was shown of a returning confidence in South African mines,

European Return Tickets.

BERLIN, Feb. 1 .- The Hamburg Boersenhalle announces that the North Atlantic Association, including the Morgan lines, have effected an agreement making return tickets valid mutually on all lines.

AMERICANS HONORED.

Two Sovereigns and the Pontiff Receive Sovereigns of the West.

ROME, Feb. 1 .- At Ambassador Miers's request, Queen Helena, making an exception in this case, as her Majesty is in mourning for her grandfather, received in private audience to-day Miss Carew, the sister-in-law of President Roosevelt. The Queen was very gracious, and expressed a great liking for America. ROME, Feb. 1 .- Monsignor Kennedy, rec-

tor of the American College, presented to in private audience, to-day, the Pope, in private audience, to-day. Charles M. Schwab's father, mother and sister. The Pontiff gave them the apostolic

BERLIN, Feb. 1.-Allison Armour, of Chieago, lunched with Emperor William to-

Miles at Windsor Castle.

LONDON, Feb. 1.-General Miles was the guest of the King and Queen at dinner at Windsor Castle to-night. The Prince and Princess of Wales and others were among the party. King Edward is in good

RUSSIA'S NEW TARIFF.

Novoe Vremya Says It Equips the Na-

tion for Discussion with Germany. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.-The Novoe Fremya publishes an article in which it analyzacs the new Russian customs tariff which was promulgated on Jan. 28. The neper says the increase in rates over the existing tariff is 50 per cent, for the great majority of imports and over 100 per cent. r many important groups, among the lat-r being delicatessen and various manu-ctures of wood, leather and metals. The riff, it continues, is characterized by a

more detailed differentiation whereby the lower-priced articles are taxed less than the higher-priced ones, metallurgical prodbeing particularly differentiated

the existing rate difficult. Among the categories are electrical apparatus and bicycles. Differential treatment against imports overland compared to those brought by sea averages 20 per cent. on coal, iron, steel plates and metallurgical manufactures, machines and other instruments. The Novoe Vremya observes that the increase over the treaty rates is naturally far larger than over the existing tariff law. Machines now pay \$3.25 and under the new points out that all Germany's leading exports to Russia will be taxed under the new tariff 50 to 150 per cent. over the treaty rates, and in conclusion observes that Russia is now sufficiently equipped for a dis-cussion with Germany. The new rates, if

against, which makes a comparison with

concessions will obviate a tariff struggle. ONLY AMERICAN AIRS.

What He Wants Played.

LONDON, Feb. 1 .- At the concert given by Sousa's band at Windsor Castle last evening in the presence of the royal family King Edward asked for encores of several of the pieces played. The whole court stood while the band played "The Starspangled Banner" and "God Save the King." At the close of the concert their Majesties advanced and complimented Sousa. The King inquired how long the band was to remain in England and said: "I shall have you again and I want all American music on the programme the

By the King's desire Mrs. Sousa was then presented to their Majestles. The Prince of Wales conversed with Sousa and promised to attend his concert when the band returned to London in April. An elaborate supper was served to the members of the

IMPORTATIONS OF ARMS

Are Being Made Into China in Interest of the Reform Party.

HONOLULU, Feb. 1.-The Pacific mail steamship China has arrived here from Hong-Kong and Yokohama on her way to San Francisco. She brings the news that large importations of arms and ammunition are being made by Chinese in violation of the agreement of the powers. Vessels disguised as trading boats are going into the interior laden with war materials. It is thought that these unusual importations of firearms and ammunition (CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COL. 2.)

BIG COAL TRAIN REACHES INDIAN-APOLIS THIS MORNING.

Seventeen Gondolas, Carrying Over One Thousand Tons, Shipped from Cannel City, Kentucky.

SHAPE RAILROADS IN GOOD

OFFICIALS SAY THEY ARE NOW ABLE TO HANDLE CONSIGNMENTS.

Forfeiture Contract Entered Into by Prominent Firm with Railroads-Coal May Come Fast.

A double-header with seventeen gondolas of coal reached Indianapolis this morning at 2 o'clock from Cannel City, Ky., with nearly 1,000 tons of cannel coal. The big train left Cannel City Saturday night over the Southern Railway for Louisville and came to this city over the Big Four. It is the first of a series of fast coal trains that will assist in bringing relief to the

cities of Indiana suffering for lack of coal. A. B. Meyer, of A. B. Meyer & Co., was informed by telegraph yesterday that the first train contained ten cars of cannel gotiations. For while the other unallied coal consigned to him. The other seven cars are consigned to other dealers. Mr. Meyer says the railroad company was specially interested in delivering the consignment to him because twelve cars which were consigned to him some time ago were "lost"-that is, confiscated by the company for its own uses. Mr. Meyer said he was informed also that twenty cars of ! on the bank's personal relations with the | Pittsburg coal consigned to him had been | the allies at Washington that in case their shipped from Cincinnati. It has been almost impossible for months to get any large consignment of coal from the Kentucky or West Virginia fields because of the scarcity of cars. Those that did get through took three weeks to run the gaunt-

let of confiscation in reaching here. A GLEAM OF HOPE. Mr. Meyer says there is hope in the announcement of fast coal train service to Indianapolis and central Indiana. He says he will have to see more trains than the one which arived this morning before he will believe there will be any appreciable relief for the local consumers. Considering the needs of Indianapolis and other Indiana cities a thousand tons is but a fraction of what should be sent, but if the railroad companies, which, he says, have been wholly to blame for the shortage, keep up the fast freight service, there will soon come a season of comparative ease. He says there is nothing now in view to justify a belief that prices will de-

An Associated Press dispatch says that Stone, Brown & Co. have entered into a forfeiture contract with the railroads for the fast delivery of coal consigned to their Indiana patrons and that the coal will be handled rapidly by the roads as fast as the cars can be loaded. The run from Cannel City to Indianapolis in thirty hours is a remarkable one for a coal train. It may not be duplicated, but the local dealers hope it will. The railroads assert their future ability to supply sufficient cars and the presence of sufficient motive power to prevent a recurrence of the extreme suffering which has marked the past forty-

five days.

4,000,000 Bushels Set Affont. PITTSBURG, Feb. 1.-Every bit of force and energy that could be mustered by the transportation department of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company was centered in the Pittsburg harbor to-day. During the day seventeen tows were started down the Ohio, in all representing 4,000,000 bushels of Pittsburg coal. More will start to-morrow, The shipments to-day were among the largest ever made by the company in a single day. The coal is all for Southern markets, which have been short of fuel for some time.

ARSENIC IN THE COFFEE.

Large Quantity Used in Attempt to Kill a Kentucky Family.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 1.-White arsenic in large quantities has been found by State Chemist Cash in the coffee which poisoned Mrs. Nancy Birch, her daughter, Mrs. Laura Feaman, Mrs. Frank Cannon, of Owensboro, Ky., Mrs. Emma Wade, Mrs. me near this city Wednesday morning. All of the victims have recovered ugh for several days Mrs. Birch and Mrs. Feaman were in a critical condition. The police are at work on the case, and it

BY WHICH VENEZUELAN DEADLOCK IS SOUGHT TO BE BROKEN.

rates they will pay \$2.30 to \$7.70. The paper | Hitch Over Preferred Claims Is Causing Much Worry and May Be Removed by the New Plan.

applied, would seriously cripple mutual commerce, but the paper hopes that mutual 30 PER CENT. FOR BRIEF TIME

King Edward Tells Sousa They Are TO BE DIVIDED PRO RATA AMONG THE ALLIED POWERS.

> After that the Other Eight Creditor Nations to Be Admitted to Participation on an Equal B

CASTRO'S MESSAGE T FlOWEN "EQUAL TERMS TO ALL DITORS,"

SAYS VENEZUELA'S

France Takes Steps Apart from the Allies, Adding a New Complication -The Day's Other Developments.

CUTIVE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- Propositions incontention for preferential treatment in the settlement of their claims against Venezuela have been submitted to the governments of Great Britain, Germany and Italy by their representatives at Washington, and while no answers have been received as yet, there is reason for the belief that the allies will see a way to accept the latest proposition. This compromise has been suggested by one of the representatives of one of the allies, and while it has not formally received the indorsement of Minister Bowen, it is felt that he will not enter serious objections to its adoption, provided the United States and the other claimant nations outside the alliance can be convinced that their own interests in Venezuela will not be substantially injured by yielding to a plan which seems to offer a solution of the present serious hitch in

the Washington negotiations. The details of the proposition now under consideration by the three allied nations are not obtainable, but in a general way it is understood to be a modification of the allies' contention that they be recognized as Venezuela's preferred claimants in the payment of the indemnity. The plan suggested provides that for a short period, perhaps six months or a year, Great Britain, Germany and Italy shall receive exclusively 30 per cent. of the customs recelpts of the ports of Porto Cabello and Laguayra, and that at the end of this period, the exact length of which is yet open to decision, all the claimant nations be placed on the same footing, and at the expiration of that time the 30 per cent. of the receipts of these two ports be divided among all the claimant nations in ratio based on

the amount of each nation's claim. The plan is regarded as a compromise which will enable the allies to withdraw their ships from Venezuelan waters without serious loss of prestige. Whether the claimant nations outside the tripartite agreement will assent to this scheme is not yet known. The British ambassador called by appointment on Secretary Hay this afternoon and it is believed that such a plan as this was under discussion, the Britsh ambassador wishing to acquaint himself with the exact attitude of the United States regarding Lord Lansdowne's contention for preferential treatment for the

France has it in her power to continue the present deadlock in the Washington neclaimants have outstanding against Venezuela certain unadjusted claims, all of the French claims are in a very forward state. ing her in the collection of her Venezuelan claims the blockade, if anything, has hampered her in that it has closed all the Venezuelan ports to commerce and has prevented, for the time being, the collection of

by treaty. It is the hope of the representatives of governments accept in principle the kind compromise suggested, they will not insist that the period for preferential payments be made so long as to prevent its acceptance by the other claimant nations. Mr. Bowen has been assured that the representatives of the allies here will give him a final answer at the earliest possible moment. Meantime exchanges are still in progress between the allied governments and their respective embassies here in the effort to agree on a plan of settlement that be acceptable at once to Venezuela and to the octagonal alliance of France, Belgium, Spain, Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden and the United States. By his evident desire to take up the

negotiations at Washington with all the speed consistent with prudence and good form, Baron Speck Von Sternberg has gained from the Washington officials the same favor that made him a popular member of the diplomatic corps here many years ago. The fact that he asked permission to waive the customary presentation ceremonies which ordinarily are for several days has convinced Mr. Bowen, and incidentally the Washington government, that

Germany wants the Venezuelan question settled with all possible dispatch. The Italian ambassador, Signor Mayor des Planches, paid an informal call on Mr Bowen this afternoon to assure the latter that the representatives of the allies still were communicating with their governments and hoped to present an answer in a few days. Signor Mayor des Planches afterward called at the British embassy, Minister Bowen returned the call Baron Sternberg at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and remained for some time discussing the situation. The German minis- addressed an explanatory letter to Presiter also received a call from the British | dent Roosevelt. ambassador to-day. The German minister has cabled at length to Berlin stating his personal views on the situation. It is not in principle of Mr. Bowen's proposition.

"Equal Terms," Says Castro.

CARACAS, Feb. 1.-In reply to Minister Rowen's inquiry as to what Venezuela intends to do regarding the demand for preferential treatment made by the allies President Castro has telegraphed "The Venezuelan government desires

equal treatment for all the creditor nations in Europe and America, keeping in mind in addition its diplomatic conventions and anterior stipulations."

The French legation has notified the Venezuelan government that, in virtue of the convention of 1867, France was allowed to collect directly a part of the revenues of several custom houses in Venezuela as a out of the previous revolutions. France, it is said, renounced forever by the convention of 1885 the exercise of this right on condition that the interest on this debt should always be regularly paid. As this Birch Cooper and a negro servant at Mrs. payment has not been made, France, without asking the authorization of Germany, England and Italy, intends to revive her right of direct collection. The French charge d'affaires, M. Quievreux, has paid visits to the Foreign Ministry and has twice is thought an attempt was made to mur-der the entire family. No arrests have forty-eight hours. This activity on the

with her intention to revive her rights, and is considered as an answer to the attitude adopted by the allied powers. OFFERED TO UNITED STATES.

Two Cruisers from Argentina and Two Battleships from Chile. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-Both Argentina

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

and Chile, through their respective ministers in Washington, have proposed to the United States the purchase by this government of the armored cruisers and battleships the two South American countries have under construction in Europe. By a treaty signed several months ago Argentina and Chile each agreed not to increase its naval strength and to a limited extent to

adopt a disarmament policy. At the time the treaty was consummated, several months ago, Argentina had two armored cruisers under construction in Italy and Chile two battleships under construction in England. The cruisers are to be of 8,000 tons each and to have a speed of twenty-one knots. The battleships are to be of 12,000 tons displacement and twenty-one knots speed. Under the terms of the treaty both countries have to cease this construction and they accordingly desire to

WANTED FOR FORGERY.

Newark Man Who Drew Money on Alleged Government Checks.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 1.-Edwin J. Mc-Allister, manager of the sign and decorative department of the Electric Motor and Equipment Company, left Newark on Jan. 4 ostensibly on a business trip, and nothing since has been heard of him. His former home is broken up and his wife and two children have gone to her former home at Battle Creek, Mich. McAllister is charged with forgery by

the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York, with whom he deposited a government check for \$2,700, payable to the Electric Company, which had been received for work done in fitting up the cruisers Baltimore and Boston with electric devices. Later he presented two checks bearing alleged forged signatures omcers or out the amount of the deposit, all but a volving a compromise of the allied powers' few dollars. When the alleged forgery be came known a few days later the government canceled the checks.

FORMER SECRETARY OF THE NAVY IS IMPROVING STEADILY.

Succession of Bulletins Adds to the Hope of His Friends-Conscious Part of the Day, Resting Easily.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.-The reports to-day from the bedside of ex-Governor Long were of character to give renewed hope of his ultimate recovery. The attending physician and the few others in a position to know positively have heretofore been reticent, but the impression reflected from the bulletins of the past twenty-four hours was one of encouragement, and those in attendance made no attempt to-night to conceal the fact that the day had been very satisfactory from a medical standpoint. One who is admitted to the sick chamber said

"There is no doubt that he is better." cient amount of nourishment without trouble and exhibited strength that was looked upon as gratifying. His mind was clearer than for a week past, and he was able to recognize those about him as well as to converse briefly. His temperature, which has varied slightly during the past week, was more nearly normal to-night than at any time since the critical turn in his ill-

ness a week ago. The first bulletin to-day was issued at 11 a. m. and was as follows: "Mr. Long passed a comfortable night and he seems this morning to have made a slight improvement in all respects. This was followed by a bulletin at 6:30 p. m., which read: "Mr. Long had a good

day, and his condition to-night is more fa-The most hopeful news of the day came at 10 o'clock, when the following bulletin was given out: "Mr. Long has had a very comfortable day. He has been more rational, takes his food well and has as much strength as can be expected. His temperature has been more nearly normal than

on any previous day.' At the late conference the doctors agreed that the day had been a most satisfactory one and that Mr. Long showed unquestionable symptoms of improvement. Mrs. Long France contends that so far from assist- is almost constantly at the bedside of her husband and was able to speak with him briefly to-day.

A constant stream of messages of inquiry has been received by the family, physicians and hospital authorities. These have the 13 per cent. of the receipts pledged her | come from all parts of the country, but have, of necessity, remained unanswered.

Still Improving.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.-The following bulletin was issued on the condition of Governor Long at 2:30 a. m.:

"Mr. Long is resting quietly. His general condition is as good as at the last re-

NOTE TO THE PRESIDENT

MISS CLARA BARTON WRITES CON-CERNING A RECENT INCIDENT.

No Disrespect Intended in the Matter of the President's Connection with

the Order-His Wishes Heeded.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.-Replying to the recent letter of the President's secretary. George B. Cortelyou, requesting that public announcement be made that the President of the United States and his Cabinet cannot serve as a board of consultation of of the American National Red Cross, Miss Clara Barton, president of the society, has

Referring to Article IV of the constitution of the Red Cross, providing for a believed that he is averse to an acceptance | board of consultation consisting of the President and his Cabinet and certain high officers of the army, Miss Barton points out that this provision was fully indorsed by President Arthur and his entire Cabinet, and accepted by succeeding administra-

tions. Continuing, she writes: "I recite these facts to you, Mr. President, as an earnest that neither was usurpation practiced nor discourtesy intended in the

late needed changes of the article of the constitution "Thus, Mr. President, if in the continuing of your honored name and that of your Cabinet in our administration of the Red Cross, I have committed an error so grave as to merit reprimand and be required to make an open denial before the world of the privileges I have assumed, the powers have usurped, the disrespect shown the honored heads of the Nation and my unavoidable and deep humiliation thereat. guarantee for her diplomatic claims arising | shall prove my good citizenship by exact and willing conformity with and obedience to the commands by the publiction of your honored letter and such replies as I have been able to make, in order that no misunderstanding of your relations can possibly

occur. The letter concludes thus: "Trusting that these concessions, faithfully submitted may prove a sufficient notice and guarantee to the public of the disconnection which ire from the organization which have so long conducted, I have the honor to subscribe myself, your obedient country- until the Indian Territory bill is considered will be acted on. Tuesday has been set

WILL BE UP IN THE FOWLER CUR-RENCY BILL ON WEDNESDAY.

House Rules Committee Has Provided for It, and an Interesting Debate Is to Be Expected.

TO DISPLACE ANTI-TRUST BILL

TENNESSEE DEMOCRAT ALSO HAS A SIMILAR FINANCIAL MEASURE.

If the Former Is Defeated Enough Republicans May Join the Democrats to Pass the Padgett Bill.

QUAY EMULATES THE SPHINX

MAKES NO CONFIDANTS REGARDING HIS STATEHOOD PLANS.

There Is Every Indication, Howver, that He Will Attach the Bills as a Rider to the Appropriations.

Staff Correspondence of the Journal WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-The Fowler currency bill will on Wednesday of this week come up for consideration in the House. It has been the subject of considerable speculation since it was first laid before the committee and its fate is problematical. It will have the support of the great majority of Republicans, and its merits will be eloquently set forth by some of the ablest representatives of that party. The opposition is not large, but what it lacks in numbers it will make up in aggressiveness, and the bill will be fiercely fought to a finish. If all the Democrats should join with the opposition it would probably be defeated, for the Republican twenty would kill it. Mr. Fowler, however, is a resourceful and energetic leader, and his friends believe he will so impress the House with the great advantages which will follow the enactment of such a law that it will give him a practically

solid Republican support. The present currency bill is a very modest measure of financial reform compared with that which came out of the banking committee last spring. The bill last named radically changed the existing system. It contained provisions for credit currency, for branch banks, for additional silver coinage, for the exchange of gold and silver and for greenback retirement. It was an ideal bill frem an economic standpoint, but During the day the patient took a suffi- it sought to accomplish too much at one time and its fate was sealed from the beginning. The present bill is limited to a single proposition. It permits national banks to issue credit currency notes equal to 25 per cent. of their capital, the notes to be taxed one-half per cent. per annum and to be safeguarded by a guaranty fund equal to 5 per cent. of the notes outstanding. The committee on rules has made it discussion may last several days.

a special order for Wednesday, and the The most interesting development of the last week, so far as financial legislation is concerned, was the introduction by Representative Padgett, a Tennessee Democrat, of a bill also permitting national banks to issue credit currency notes. This is more far-reaching than the Fowler bill, and from the standpoint of the currency reformers a better bill to pass. It is be lieved that many Republicans will support the Padgett bill if the Fowler is so amended as to convert the note issues into a pure emergency circulation. That is to say, a banknote issue that is so heavily taxed as to be issued only in times of financial stress and promptly retired when

normal conditions again exist. Mr. Fowler does not believe in an emergency currency. As he expresses it, "What the country needs is not a currency for emergencies, but a currency that will prevent emergencies"-in other words, a currency that is so elastic that it will expand and contract with the volume of business, perfectly adjusted to the demands of commerce and not depending for its volume on the price of government bonds. A currency that was taxed 4 or 5 per cent. (and any emergency currency would be so taxed), would, in his opinion, defeat the object for which it was issued. For the banker would add the amount of the tax to the interest charge, thus fettering the natural operations of commerce at the very time when it demanded the greatest free-If, therefore, the advocates of the Fowler bill would rather suffer the defeat of that measure than to pass it through the House with an almost prohibitory tax it is not unlikely that many of them might vote for the Padgett bill as a substitute. The Padgett bill, it should be explained permits national banks having a bond-secured circulation equal to 50 per cent. of their capital to issue 50 per cent. additional of credit currency notes. The first 20 per cent. of these issues are taxed 1 per cent.; the next 15 per cent. 3 per cent., and the last 15 per cent. 5 per cent. per annum. The guaranty fund in the Padgett bill is also 5 per cent, of the note issues and the tax on circulation is to be added to it as an additional measure of safety for the notes of failed banks. When the proceeds of this tax equal \$5,000,000 the tax on the first two issues of credit currency notes will be cut in halves, reducing it to one-half and one and one-half per cent. per annum, respectively.

A good many Republicans are speculating as to the political results that might follow the passage of the Padgett bill in the House by a majority of Democratic votes added to score or more of Republican votes. It is contended that if the Democratic platform in 1904 should contain a plank for credit currency it would be an earnest to the country that the party had turned its back on free silver and had taken its stand for a financial policy that has the support of the gold Democrats and the great majority of Republican business men. It is not doubted that such a platform pledge would strengthen the party in the Eastern and middle Western States and that it might be the means of winning for it a sufficient number of electoral votes to elect the next

No Anti-Trust Action This Week.

Associated Press Telegram. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-The anti-trust bill, which was scheduled for early consideration in the House this week, will not come up until late in the week, if at all, and possibly may be postponed until next week. The friends of the currency bill are exceedingly anxious to get consideration for it, and a rule has been prepared. If it finally should be decided to allow the currency bill to come in after the postoffice appropriation bill is disposed of the anti-trust bill would be shut out this week. Democrats and Republicans have been conferring about the limit of the anti-trust bill debate, and a tentative agreement has been reached to allow two days' general debate on the measure. To-morrow is suspension day, and a num-

ber of minor matters which ordinarily would be passed by unanimous consent, but consideration of which is blocked by the refusal of Mr. Moon, of Tennessee, to al-

aside for consideration of the thirteen claims bills to which Mr. Payne, of New York, objected yesterday.

Sunday Session of the House. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- The House met at noon to-day for the purpose of pronouncing eulogies in memory of the late Senator McMillan, of Michigan. The speakers were Messrs. Corliss, W. A. Smith,

Hamilton, S. W. Smith, Gardner and Henry C. Smith, of Michigan, Babcock, of Wisconsin, and Burton, of Ohio. At 1:35 o'clock, as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

MAKES NO CONFIDANTS.

Quay Is Noncommittal Regarding His Statehood Bill Plans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-The omnibus statehood bill will continue for the present to hold its place as the unfinished business on the Senate calendar, but it seems quite hood bill will come up in connection with the appropriation bills. Senator Quay has entirely changed his tactics during the past week, and, after trying in vain to secure a quorum for night sessions on two Nonunion Operatives Were Hooted different occasions, has abandoned all efforts in the direction, leaving the senators who oppose the statehood bill to take the responsibility for delay. He now apparently is the least concerned of all senators to secure late sessions. He makes no confidants, but it is evident that it is his purpose to make his fight in connection with the appropriation bills and to secure prom-

the appropriation bills. Thus far there has not been delay on any supply measure on account of the statehood debate, but there will be a decided effort to attach the statehood amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill. It is expected that the amendment will be ruled out on a point of order, in which event there will be an appeal from the decision of the chair. It is quite possible, however, that the question may be submitted to the Senate without a ruling by other cases and has been found to work satisfactorily. The supporters of the om-nibus statehood bill intend to seek to add appropriation bills. Senator Cullom will attempt to secure consideration of the Cuban treaty, but un-

all speculation as to what may be done with other questions is idle.

til the statehood bill shall be disposed of

majority is only forty and a change of LEGISLATION AROUND WHICH PUB-LIC INTEREST CENTERS.

> Review of Action Taken by General Assembly on Important Bills

> > During Past Week.

FIGHT ON THE LUHRING BILL

TEMPERANCE PEOPLE MAY INTRO-

Mr. Stechhan's Plan to Investigate Convict Labor Problem-New Leaders of Debate-Gossip.

DUCE A COUNTER MEASURE.

Strenuous days were those of the past week for the legislators. The ordinary routine business was varied by action on bills of the utmost importance; by debates which roused interest to a high pitch and which brought into prominence in both

houses new members. The week saw the enactment into law of the amended Goodwine bill to reorganize the government of the Jeffersonville Reformatory after a compromise satisfactory, it is believed, to all concerned. It saw the bill to give Indianapolis Sunday baseball passed in the House by an emphatic majority and reported to the Senate. In the upper branch of the General Assembly interest was drawn principally to the consideration of two measures-Senator Askren's plan to legalize jury verdicts by a three-fourths majority, and Senator Wampler's bill to give the country printers a chance to bid on contracts for county sup-

The first bill was defeated decisively, owing partly to energetic speeches by Senator Ball, Republican, of Muncie, and Senator Ulrey, Democrat, of Ft. Wayne. In carefullyprepared arguments, covering the rise and growth of the jury system, backed by numerous citations of court opinions, the senators convinced their colleagues that such an innovation as the one proposed was dangerous and subversive of the people's rights. Senator Wampler carried to a successful conclusion his fight for the small printers of the State. Backed by Republicans, he pushed through the Senate his bill providing that county commissioners shall advertise for bids on each item of supplies desired instead of adverising for groups of items, as the present law specifies. A lobby, said to represent the big printing companies of the State, worked hard to defeat the measure, but it dashed itself to pieces against a wall of public opinion DECKS ALWAYS CLEARED.

With its decks always cleared for action, the Senate kept up its record for doing things out of the ordinary run. More bills were introduced, fought over and passed than in the House and the debates were more numerous and sharper. So far, outside of the Reformatory bill, the baseball bill and one or two other measures, there has been little of interest in the House. The lower branch will probably occupy in the near future a greater share of public attention since its committees are beginning to grind out reports. The only serimmage in the House that smelled of gunpowder was the debate on Mr. Boulden's bill to establish a State inebriate asylum. Despite the belief at the beginning of the session that there would be little of general interest in the business of the General Assembly this year, something out of the ordinary has arisen every week. Now that the Reformatory bill has been disposed of, interest centers in the fate of the Luhring bill to repeal the blanket remonstrance provision of the Nicholson law. The brewers on the one hand, spported, its is said, by many conservative members of both houses, are working valiantly to have the bill passed. They do not object so much to the Nicholson law itself, it is asserted, as to the section relating to blanket remonstrances. The fight in the House for the bill will be led by Mr. Luhring, of Evansville. On the other hand are the temperance people, whose cause will be championed by Representative Otho Williams, of New Castle, a new member. The bill will probably be reported favorably today in the House, and its fate will be set-tled by the end of the week. In the Senate Mr. Lindley, of Hamilton county, is marshaling the opponents of the bill

VOTING MACHINE BILL The Senate is expected to take action this week on Mr. Matson's voting machine bill. On account of the illness of the senator. consideration has been delayed. The bill is said to be pretty generally favored, although there is some sentiment that it (CONTINUED ON PAGE 3, COL. 4)

WATERBURY TRACTION STRIKE UN-DER CONTROL OF THE STATE.

Governor of Connecticut Acts Promptly and Sends Sixteen Companies

and Two Gatlings to the Scene.

CARS WERE RUN ON SUNDAY

probable that the discussion of the state- BUT WERE WITHDRAWN WHEN THE DARKNESS CAME ON.

and Jeered, but the Cars Were Not

Molested by the Strikers.

STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNOR

ises to vote for a statehood rider to one of HE IS DETERMINED THERE SHALL BE NO MORE DISORDER.

> Strike in a Smelter at Deadwood, S. D. -Pullman Car Company Cuts Down Its Employes' Hours of Labor.

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 1.-Eight companies of the First Regiment, Conthe chair. This plan has been pursued in necticut National Guard, and six companies of the Second Regiment, with two Gatling guns, were called to Waterbury the statehood bill to more than one of the to-night at the command of Governor Chamberlain, because of "the imperative need" occasioned by the trolley strike situation. The riot about the streets last night, coupled with threats of further disturbance to-night, led to the call for troops. There was no repetition to-day of the violence of last night, but crowds congregated about the streets and had to be dispersed by the police, while there were rumors of an attack to be made to-night on the car barn, where the nonunion motormen and conductors brought here by the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company are quartered.

During the day all the lines were operated as usual, with the nonunion trolley men. but though there was some hooting and jeering from the crowds, the cars were not molested. No cars were run after dark. Companies G and A of this city, a part of the Second Regiment of the Connecticut National Guard, were called to their armory just before 6 o'clock this evening and remained there under orders.

Governor Chamberlain, when asked why

he militia had been ordered out, said "Because the situation demands it. I had hesitated about it, but every effort has been made by the local authorities in Waterbury to avert violence, and to-day it seemed apparent that wisdom dictated prompt and energetic action if law and order and the weifare of the city and State were to be conserved. Fourteen companies of the First and Second Regiments, C. N. G., reached this city this evening, and together with the two

local companies, A and G, are under command of Brig. Gen. Russell Frost, of South Norwalk. All the visiting companies, which average fifty men each, and with the local companies total 800, arrived in the city between 9:40 and 10:15 on trains from New Haven and Hartford, and marched to the armory under police escort, amid the hooting and hissing of the crowds that quickly

Companies A, B, F and K of Hartford, E of New Britain and D of Bristol arrived under command of Colonel Edward Schulze. They brought with them two machine gun batteries. Company C of Manchester, and Company Q of Rockville, also brought Gat-

When the Second Regiment contingen consisting of Companies B. C. D. E and F of New Haven, arrived, the streets were crowded with people and there was a noisy demonstration, though there was no sign of active violence. Cries of "Scab" were frequent along the route to the armory. Late to-night one company was ordered to the car barns, and there was great excitement among those who witnessed the departure, but no outbreak.

Violence continued to-day, though no serious damage was done. One of the injured conunion motormen, who is in a serious condition, was ordered to be removed to the hospital. Three nonunion men were on their way to the hospital for a stretcher when a mob of several hundred men and boys assailed them with stones. The men ran and found refuge in the hospital. The mob surrounded the building and became so threatening that the superintendent telephoned to the police for protection. Three flicers were sent up, and they succeed in dispersing the mob, but when asked to escort the men back to the car barns, it is said, they refused. This evening a squad of officers escorted them to the car barns. About twenty nonunion men have

been injured in the riots. BREWERY WORKERS MEET.

Socialistic Propaganda Favored in the Reports of Officers.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.-The annual convention of the United Brewery Workers began here to-day with 150 delegates from unions all over the United States. National Secretary Julius Zorn and Assistant Secretary Louis Kemper presented elaborate reports, both favoring the Socialist propaganda. Their recommendations were referred to a committee. As the organization opposes "one-man power," there is no president, and there will be a different presiding officer at each session of the ten days' sitting. The New York delegates were not admitted and their claims were referred to the committee on credentials. It was charged that the fourteen delegates from New York represent unions that have been favoring their local brewers.

The convention is considering the question of co-operation with the Socialists politically; affiliation with the American Federation of Labor or the American Labor Union; jurisdiction over engineers; local troubles in different cities, especially in New York and Cincinnati; making the organization international, so as to include Canada, and the attempt of the National Teamsters' Union to assume the control of

beer drivers. TIME OF WORK REDUCED.

Pullman Car Company Increases Its Monthly Pay Roll by \$70,000.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.-The Pullman Car Company has posted a notice announcing that on April 1 ten hours' wages will be paid for nine hours' work to every man employed in the works. Nearly 8,000 men are affected and more than \$70,000 will be added to the company's pay roll each month. One thousand extra men will be employed to do the work performed in the tenth hour by the old force. Under the old schedule of working hours the men worked sixty hours a week. Under the new system they will work fifty

afternoons off. NONUNION MINER MURDERED.

hours a week and will have their Saturday

Kicked and Stabbed to Death by Twenty-One Mine Laborers. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 1 .- Constant

A. Sobrilefsko, a Russian and a well-known local miner, who had worked during the strike, was to-day kicked and stabbed to death by twenty-one of his infuriated